## CONGRESS.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Land Steal in the Senate.

Attempt to Revive the Pacific Mail Subsidy Job.

Civil Service Reform in the House.

GARFIELD DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

Butler Wants the Patronage Retained.

# THE BILL PRACTICALLY DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872. Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Jethro Wood, the inventor of improvements in the plough. SUBSIDY JOBS.

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postal Appropriation bill, with amendments, doubling for ten years the present mail service and subsidy on the Pacific Mail steamship line between San Francisco and China, so as to proyide for a semi-monthly trip, at \$1,000,000 per year, requiring that all steamers hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register, and wholly of American construction, giving the government the right, in case of war, to take any of the steamers of said line upon the payment of a reasonable compensation, and providing that the United States mails shall be carried without further charge on all steamers of said line or extension thereof beyond Yokohama: also doubling the present service and subsidy of the steamship line between New York and Rio Janeiro, so as to provide for seven monthly trips at \$300,000 per year.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich.—To anthorize inquiries into the causes of steamboat explosions; appropriating \$100,000 to be expended under the direction of the President in making such experiments as may, in his opinion, be useful and important to guard against steam boiler explosions.

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas—Prohibiting registers, receivers and surveyors general, and their wives or cierks, from locating or purchasing public lands.

By Mr. OSROEN, (rep.), of Fla.—Granting the vide for a semi-monthly trip, at \$1,000,000

registers, receivers and surveyors general, and their wives or cierks, from locating or purchasing public lands.

By Mr. Osnonn, (rep.), of Fla.—Granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad Company of Alabama.

By Mr. Kellodg, (rep.) of La.—To re-establish the Greensburg Land district in Louisiana.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Cole (rep.), of Cal., the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Morrill. (rep.) of Vl., offered an amendment, providing that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim for abandoned or captured property received or collected, either by the civil or military authorities of the United States under the act of March 12, 1863, unless in cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and where the claimants have proved to the satisfaction of the court that they have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Cole moved to lay the amendment on the

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Mr. Cole moved to lay the amendment on the table on the ground that it was not germane to the bill. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 25.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., called for the unfinished business—the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race or color in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., moved to lay it aside for the purpose of taking up the bills reported from the Committee on Pacific Railronds, to-day having been assigned for their consideration. Agreed to-yeas, 27; nays, 19.

Mr. Stewart then called up the bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the

TENAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Hamledon, (rep.) of Texas, opposed the bill. He said that the land along the road for 400 miles from its eastern terminus was valuable, and that the probable traffic would be sufficient to warrant the construction of the road for that distance without any land grant, and that there would be no difficulty in finding capital for so profitable an investment; but the land along the other part of the route was barron and sterile, and no one would be so foolish as to buy bonds based on such security. These enterprises were got up in the interest of speculators, and he would not be surprised to see even the exploded "Memphis and ill Paso" project revived. As to these Pacific railroads, there was now no doubt that the Northern Pacific would be built, and it would probably be successful, because the lands along its route were so good, and the probability was that if the projectors of this

be built, and it would probably be successful, because the lands along its route were so good, and
the probability was that if the projectors of this
Texas road got what they wanted
THEY WOULD SELL THEIR FRANCHISE.

to the Central and the Union Pacific Companies and
the road would never be built. Further on in the
discussion Mr. Hamilton said that if this bill passed
it would pave the way for the company to get hold
of the school lands of Texas, for they had that object in view, and he did not believe that the men in
power in the State government had the strength or
the virtue to resist them.

Mr. Stewart defended the bill, and said its passage was necessary to enable the company to construct the road.

Mr. Hallan, (rep.) of Jowa, said the bill appeared to be so loosely drawn that it would enable
the company to use its bonds to acquire the franchises of other companies without building a mile
of its own road.

The bill was discussed at length and several

chies of other companies with the control of its own road.

The bill was discussed at length and several amendments were offered, but no action was

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., from the committee of conference on the bill to prevent straw bids for mail contracts, made a report, which was concur-red to: At half-past five o'clock P. M. the Senate ad-

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872. Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize settlements by the Secretary of the Treasury with joint debtors of the United States, allowing settlement or com-promise with joint or several debtors individually. Passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL,

promise with joint or several debtors individually. Passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

to protect the independence of the several departments of the government, was then taken up.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated the bill. He argued that while the evils of our civil service have been exaggerated reform was necessary, unless the miliennium had come. The responsibility now centred upon Congress. The commission, representing the best intellects and highest aspirations, had suggested a plan, which was now stronger than at any previous hour. The President was faithfully trying an important experiment. Congress proposed nothing else. This bill

DIVORCED LEGISLATION FROM PATRONAGE.

Opposition to the only plan proposed was opposition to the object. It ought to have a fair trial. No harm could come to the republican party; it was strong, not in spoils, but in daring to do right. Opponents sought to gain power through pretended devotion to civil service reform. The strength of the administration was, that amid obloquy it strove for reform and tried to respond to the worthlest aspirations of the people.

Mr. BINGHAM (rep.), of Ohio, opposed the bill, and expressed his regret that it had been reported and was being pressed on the consideration of the House. He declared that such a bill was forbidden by the genius of our institutions and by the express letter of the constitution. It was a direct interference with the guaranteed privileges of every citizen of the United States. It was a miserable spectacle, and nothing could be said to redeem it from absolute contempt. He appealed to his republican friends to remember that they were the advance guard in that great struggle which had resulted substantially, and was to result fully and compiletely and forevermore, in restoring to the people their long lost liberty and their equal rights. Let them not inaugurate the business of going backward, on their own record and of attempting to forge fetters on the minds and conactences of freemen. Let the civil servi

the subject, and experience would effect that change.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, made the closing speech in favor of the bill. He reviewed the three chief objections urged against lt—that if the civil service was pure and needed no reform, and that the interests of party required the maintenance of the present system. On the first point he referred to the golden rule of the government, that the three great departments—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary—be sepa-

rate and independent of each other, and that neither should encroach on the other. The spirit and letter of that rule had been violated again and again in the mode in which the civil service was administered. It could not be said with even a shadow of truth that the Executive did now exercise his high functions of nomination, even without

even without

THE CONSTANT TERRIBLE PRESSURE
of the whole body of the Legislative Department,
and for many years the Presidents of the United
States had been crying out in their agony to be relieved from that unconstitutional, crushing, irresistible pressure. The pressing custom was an
apostacy from the government in its one real
purity—an apostacy of the most alarming character.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—Where will I find
that?

that?
Mr. Garfield—You will find it in the Globe tomorrow. (Laughter.) As to the other objection to
the bill, that the civil service was pure and needed
no reform, Mr. Garfield referred to the first message
of the President calling attention to the need of reform. The House had been told yesterday by Mr.
Butler that the Paymaster's Department had done
well during the war, but why? Because that was a
magnificent department of the service; where every
man was held to accountability; where an officer
was not removed

man was held to accountability; where avery man was held to accountability; where an officer was not removed

EVERY TIME THAT A POLITICIAN WANTED to get another in his place; where the law of promotion prevailed. The army and navy belonged to a class of service separated from the miscrable civil service of which he was speaking. There was not a really high and noble service connected with the government that had not been more or less separated from the evils in question. He instanced the Coast Survey as a service in which the system of promotion by merit prevailed, and asked who would dare to turn that service into the hands of politicians. It was so with the Lighthouse Board, and with all parts of the public service that were an honor and a glory to the country. The House had been treated during the debate to a class of insinuation which he could not pass over in silence. They have been told in very plain language that this whole civil service business was a trick on the part of some people who did not like the President and who wanted to get up the Cincinnati Convention, and that

part of some people who did not like the President and who wanted to get up the Cincinnati Convention, and that

THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN CAUGHT IN A TRAP spread for him by Congress at the insulgation of his enemies. "Behold how plain a tale shall put that down!" It was in the President's Message of the 5th of December, 1870, that these words were used:—"I call the attention of Congress to an abuse of long standing, which I desire to have reformed. I refer to the civil service of the coantry." That first utterance had been made four months before the provision had been put in the Appropriation bill, to waich Mr. Butler had referred as the origin of the movement; but that provision did not compel, but merely authorized, the President to devise some means of bettering the public service. Ten months afterwards the President had forwarded to Congress the report of the Civil service Commission, and said:—"I ask for ALL THE STRENGTH THAT CONGRESS CAN GIVE to enable me to carry out the reform of the civil service recommended by the Commission, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1872." And now, outhe 1oth of April, 1872, the President had sent an executive order, with a body of amended rules, and called upon Congress to Support him in carrying those rules into effect. The gentleman from Massachusetts had taken upon himself yesterday to repeat what he previously had said about the trick by which the President had been entrapped into the Civil Service net, and had made the remark—referring to him (Mr. Garfield)—that if he (Mr. Butler) were chairman of a leading committee of the House he would endeavor to support the President of the United States and

NOT BE THE PRESIDENT'S ENEMY
in the matter.

Mr. BUTLER—Is it true, what I see in the Tribune, that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations refuses to endorse the administration?

Mr. Garfield—Id on to propose to be marched at over anybody's race course, at anybody's behest.

Mr. Garfield—The same paper says, also, that the endorse and said and in the committee of

over anybody's race course, at anybody's behest.

Mr. BUTLER—I would take a very different horse.
(Laughter.)

Mr. GAEFIELD—The same paper says, also, that the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress refuses to endorse the administration.

Mr. BUTLER—And I am ready to deny it. Is the gentlemant I say it is a lie! Does he say so?

Mr. PEREY, (rep.) of Onlo—I call the gentleman to order. These interruptions are intolerable.

Mr. GAEFIELD—I have a few more words with the gentleman from Massachusetts on the matter now in hand. The impression was made on my mind yesterday that the gentleman did assume to speak by authority on this floor, and to represent that this civil service reform movement was

THRUST ON AN UNWILLING PRESIDENT, and that the men who defended it were the President's enemies, and not his friends. I have recounted here the steps by which this movement has reached its present stage. I have shown you that it began with the President, and that it has been followed up by the President; but to make myself doubly sure I called last evening, with a colleague, on the President limself, and conversed with him on tids matter of civil service reform, and I am at liberty to say, and I will say, whether I am at liberty to say, and I will say, whether I am at liberty or not—

Mr. BUTLER—I call the gentlemen to order, The utternoes of the President, excent when brought

erty or not—
Mr. BUTLER—I call the gentlemen to order. The utterances of the President, except when brought here in form, by a message to the House, are not to

ne stated to.

INFLUENCE A QUESTION OF LEGISLATION.

Mr. Cox-They do not influence us very much Mr. Cox—They do not influence us very much (laughter).

Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman says he called upon the President, and that he was at liberty to say—
Mr. GARFIELD—The rules of the Middlesex bar, do not apply here. This is not a criminal court.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir; because there is some decorum and propriety in criminal courts. (Laughter.)

Mr. GARFIELD—I was in hones that the

Mr. GARFIELD-I was in hopes that there would be some here, but I see there is not. (Laughter.)
I desire to say to the House that I have had no impression made on my mind from any conversation with any man more strong or more clear than this, that in all this matter of the civil service reform the President is not only sincere, but he is in carnest. Every message that he has sent us makes me more certain that that is so, and nothing that I have ever heard him say detracts one whit from that conviction.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The SPEAKER—The Chair regards it as an indecorum to refer in any manner to a conversation with the President of the United States. It is clearly against the spirit of the rule and against the independence of the House.

Mr. Butler (to Mr. Garfield)—Now don't you wish this was a criminal court, so as to avoid that rule? (Laughter.)

this was a criminal court, so as to avoid that rule ? (Laughter.)
Mr. GALFIELD—I call the Speaker's attention to the fact that I have only stated my impression.
The SPEAKER—The wording it in that way does not relieve it from the objection, or escape the parliamentary taint.
Mr. GARFIELD—I have only to say that if anything I have said trenches on the line of propriety and parliamentary debate it is because the assumption was made here in a manner utterly unparalleled in the experience I have had here, in the form of insinuation that those who defend civil service reform are antagonists of the Executive.
Mr. BUTLER—I did not say that. I said that the enemies of the President were the friends of civil service reform. I did not say that all the friends of civil service reform were the enemies of the President.
Mr. PERRY, of Ohio—Did not you say yesterday

dent.

Mr. Perry, of Ohio—Did not you say yesterday that those who supported this bill would require a certificate that they were not going to Cincinnat?

Mr. Butler—Yes; and I have been trying to get such a certificate from the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield, and he will not give it. (Laughter.)

ON POLITICAL CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Garfield—The gentleman from Massachusetts
is not the keeper of my political conscience.

Mr. Butler—I never knew that you had any.

Mr. Butler-I never knew that you had any. (Renewed laughter.)
Mr. Garfield, cutting adrift from this personal colloquy, addressed himself to the subject before the House and argued that it was a matter of imperative necessity that Congress should abdicate its usurped and pretended right to dictate appointments to the Executive.

Arguments in support of the bill were also made by Messirs. McCormick, (dem.) of Mo., and Finkeln-Burg, (rep) of Mo.

Mr. Sargert, (rep) of Cal., moved to lay the bill on the table, but, at the suggestion of several members, he withdrew that motion, and the House proceeded to vote on Butler's motion to recommit the bill.

bill.

Mr. Holman, (dem) of Ind., desired to amend that motion by giving the committee leave to report at any time.

Mr. Burler-By no means. I object.

The bill was recommitted—yeas 96, nays 79, as fol-

Art. Bull-Re-by no means. 10 bject.

The bill was recommitted—yeas 96, nays 70, as follows:—

Yeas-Mossys. Ames. Averill, Banks, Barber, Beck, Bigby, Bingham, Bird, Biair of Mo., Boles, Braxton, Bright, Buckley, Batler of Mass., Butler of Tenn., Clark of Fexas, Clarke of N. Y., Coburn, Coghian, Comingo, Conger, Critcher. Crocker, Darrall, De Large, Dickey, Donnan, Dox, Buell, Dumell, Farweil, Golladay, Goodrich, Harmer Harber, Harris of Miss., Barris of Va., Hawens, Hays Carlotton of Wis, Hazelton of S. J., Kendall, Kerr, Kinks, Hayseldon of Wis, Hazelton of Wis, Hazelton of S. J., Kendall, Kerr, Kinks, Hayseldon of Wis, Hazelton of Wis, Hazelton of S. J., Kendall, Kerr, Kinks, Hayseldon of Wis, Hazelton of S. J., Kendall, Kerr, Kinks, Hayseldon of Wis, Hazelton of S. J., Kendall, Kerr, Kinks, Hayseldon of Janks, Packer of Pa., Parker of Mo., Janks, Packer, Select, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Slaar, Select, Sessions, Shanks, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Slaar, Select, Sprague, Stoughton, Sypher, Taffe, Terry, Townsend of Pa., Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Van Trump, Waddell, Walden of Iowa, Wallace, Whiceler, Whiteley, Wilson of Ind., Wilson of Ohlo-96.

Nays-Messrs, Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Blair of Mich, Brooks of N. Y., Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Cotton, Cox, Crossland, Du Bose, Duke, Eames, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Fincknluburg, Foster of Mich, Halsey, Hambleton, Hancock, Handley, Hanks, Hay of Ill., Hibbard, Hoar, Hollam, Kelly, Low, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McIntyre, Merriam, Monroe, Morphis, Orr, Packard of Ind., Parker of N. H., Perry of Ohlo, Perry of N. Y., Foland, Fotter, Price, Read, Ritchie, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sharwood, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Upson, Voorhees, Wakeman, Waldron of Mich, Wells, Whitthorne, Willard, Young.—79.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the business of the District of Columbia.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regar

debate it at any time.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, (dem.) of N. Y., made a remark to the same effect.

Mr. Dickey, (rep.) of Pa., asserted that the statements were true.

The House then, at twenty minutes past four P. M., adjourned till Monday.

#### THE GOVERNMENT STONECUTTERS.

History of the Strike on the Federal Buildings at Columbia-The President's Promise Appreciated—The Superintendent's Crotchets-Shall the Eight Hour Law Be Carried Out1

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 16, 1872. The strike of the stonecutters employed on the United States Court House and Post Office here has attracted considerable attention, mainly on account of its being the first case of the kind raised by this class of workingmen under the act of Congress passed in July, 1868, which prescribes eight hours as a day's labor. Up to this time the law has been virtually a dead letter, and the men have submitted to all kinds of hours at all kinds of prices. About afteen months ago the mechanics in the government Navy Yard at Washington, then working ten hours, struck for eight hours, under this law. They had a hard time of it; but, having carried the matter before President Grant, he decided that they should work eight hours for the same wages and be paid for overtime and the time they had lost while on the strike. Mr. L. S. Kingsley, Superintendent of Construction, being unable to obtain suitable men here, sent north in January last, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities and obtained a sufficient number of stonecutters to carry on the work on the buildings. The men commenced work on the 15th of January. The days becoming longer, however, Mr. Kingsley issued an order that on and after the 1st of March the men should work ten hours for the same wages they were receiving for eight hours' work. The matter was talked over by the stonecutters and a committee appointed to wait on Mr. Kingsley and inform him of their right, under the act of Congress, asking him if he was acting under orders from Washington. To these he re

plied that "HE WAS BOSS OF THE JOB," and had received no orders. The stonecutters then quietly left work and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington to lay the question before Congress and the authorities there. They met with a cordial reception at the of such men as Congressmen Hoar and Dawes, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, besides prominent friends of the workingmen's cause and newspaper correspondents, who interested themselves in the matter. A delay of a week, however, induced them to send on another delegate-Harry Battersby, an old wheel horse, who

week, however, induced them to send on another delegate—Harry Battersby, an old wheel horse, who has been successful in carrying his points in the more trying times of the past. He endeavored to enlist the sympathies of Senator Thomas Robertson, of this State, but was repelled by the assurance that Mr. Robertson would do anything and everything to sustain Superintendent Kingsley and compel the men to work longer hours for the same pay. But Battersby, through Congressman Hoar, secured An Interview with President Grant, who assured him that the matter would be investigated, and if the facts were as he stated, the men should be reinstated and the work go on according to law. The President gave a note to this effect to Congressman Hoar for Secretary Boutwell, and it was not long before Kingsley received orders to start the men to work at eight hours. Instead of reinstating the stonecutiers, as was evidently the intention of the President, Kingsley merely reduced the time of the colored common laborers on the work, who had raised no question whatever as to time. When this fact became known in Washington, Kingsley was specifically instructed to reinstate the men. This he did on Tuesday, the 9th inst., but at the time assured the men that he would be even with them before long. It was only two days afterwards that the three members of the stonecutters' committee were discharged, and no reason given whatever. They are now out of employment, and are, in a peaceable way, striving to maintain their rights, advising the men to avoid another strike. Kingsley has not only got even whith these men, but he has reduced the wages of some, thus virtually leaving the question where it was at first.

The whole secret of this matter, as alleged, is this:-Kingsley does not and cannotobject to giving the workingmen their rights; but the additional time imposed on the men is represented as being a part of a scheme to make something out of the workingmen their right whatever their race or condition in life. Telegrams received from Congr

#### AHAWATH CHESED.

Consecration of the New Jewish Temple on Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street-An Impressive Ceremony. The Jewish congregation that has hitherto wor-shipped at the synagogue corner of avenue C and

Fourth street has just completed and yester-day dedicated one of the handsomest re-ligious edifices in the city. The Temple Ahawah Chesed is situated at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street. It is in the Moorish style of architecture, with ancient Moorish cupolas or domes on each of the two corner towers. It fronts ninety-three feet on Lexington avenue and 140 feet on Fifty-fifth street. In the main front are five divisions, a section being devoted to the main entrance, with a stair wing on each side. The nistes and galleries are en-tered by stair wings, which are surmounted by small minarets. The material used is by small minarets. The material used is alternate New Jersey and Ohlo stone, giving a pleasing variety to the architectural effect. The interior is marble, of arabesque ornamentation. The vestibule is entered by the principal porch. In dimensions it is 17x34, opening into the main anditorium by three doors and into the gallery by two. A richly ornamented cast iron column divides nave and aisles. These are covered by horse shoe arches, which form imposing passage ways. The organ gallery is over the vestibule, and is surrounded by a wide ornamented arch, in front of which is a balcony. The raised platform which constitutes the pulpit is at the other end of the nave, 102 feet from the organ gallery. In the rear of the nave, opening through a decorated archway, is the tabernacle in which are placed the scroll or tables of the law. It is a small temple in itself, having a front of 24 feet and a heighth of 40 feet. The seating capacity is about fifteen hundred. The cost of the building, ground included, is \$300,000.

The ceremony of consecration commenced by the formal delivery of the keys of the temple to the president of the congregation, Mr. Ignatz Stein, by the chairman of the building committee, at the open entrance of the church. Rev. Dr. Huebesh, the Rabbi of the congregation, then delivered the consecration prayer, after which a procession of 100 little boys and girls, bearing the scrolls of the law, preceded by the Rabbi, the elders and the cantor, chanting Psalm xxiv, (the choir assisting), marched solemnly around the aisles of the temple, and deposited the sacred scrolls within the ark or tabernacle, in the rear of the pulpit. Dr. Huebesh then preached the consecration sermon in German, Dr. Gathelm followed with another in English, a hymn written for the occasion was chanted, and the immense congregation dispersed. The services were very impressive throughout and very lengthy, lasting from four o'clock until nearly eight.

#### WENDELL PHILLIPS' PROGNOSTICATION. BOSTON, April 19, 1873.

Wendel Phillips delivered an address last evening before the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin on the labor question, in which he culogized General Butler, predicted the downfall of republicanism, and lauded the efforts of the working men to organize, promising them if they stood by each other faithfully that they could elect the President in 1876. He wanted to see the financial system of the country so reconstructed that money could be had at three per cent instead of ten, and gardens and books and beautiful things given to the working classes, who, in his opinion, ought never to work more than eight hours a day.

#### PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED.

William Brown, of 318 East Thirty-second street, fell down the hatchway of 306 Broadway, from the third to the first floor, fracturing his skull and en-dangering his life. He was sent to the Park Hos-pital by the police.

### CUBA.

The Vitality of the Insurrection.

Inability of Valmaseda to Pacify the Island-General Demoralization Among the Volunteers-Probable Retirement of Valmaseda-His Likely Successor-The Death of Agramente-Comments on the Recall of Mr. Lopez Roberts-Dr. Houard's Claim to American Citizenship Denied.

Cuba, the "Gem of the Antilles," is passing through a crisis exceptionable in its political and revolutionary aspect, and it is only with extreme difficulty that one can follow and chronicle the various events which tend to throw light upon its

present situation and deduce from them the prosect of its future.

The insurrection, notwithstanding all contrary reports, is far from being suppressed, and still has vitality enough to last for some time to come, and, however sanguine the hopes and assured the promises of Count Valmaseda to quell within a given period the remainder of the insurrection, kept up by wandering insurgent bands and others secure in their mountain strongholds, that period, fast advancing with gigantic strides, proves the futility of drawing drafts of Time against Hope, and precludes all expectation of its accomplishment. The same promise, often repeated by Valmaseda, as well as his predecessor, Caballero de Rodas, has now no hold on the credulity of the people in general. The feeling of the majority of the inhabitants of this island is not echoed by the press of this city nor throughout the island. The strict censorship exercised over all articles of a political tendency prohibits it from publishing facts known and current among them. The government organs in this city all play the tunes prescribed for them, and one would with difficulty imagine the existence of a mine, ready to ignite and explode at any moment. Accusations and counter accusations, plots and counterplots, and intrigues of all kinds are numerous among the dissatisfied, and

against the supreme power governing the island are in existence, and the feeling that the insurrec-tion has been fostered by the Spanish army officials for the purpose of promotion and plunder is more general than would be supposed. The promised peace is not forthcoming, and patience is becoming exhausted, even in those who had the strongest faith in Valmaseda, and seeing that his attempts thus far have proved abortive and failed, dismal forebodings take the place of sanguine expectations of its practical accomplishment. The wholesale amount of property confiscated, the stringent measures and edicts, the rivers of innocent blood spilt in the contest, have produced but little towards effecting the pacification of the country, and have only contributed to augment the sentiments of hatred and an-tagonism inherent for years between the native Cuban and his proud ruler—the Spaniard. Ambition and envy now sway the breasts of many Spaniards, who have, since the commencement of the insurrection, elevated themselves to a certain eminence among their fellows, and are far from being satiated. The creating of one of their number, Don Ramon Herrera, Colonel of the Fifth battalion, to the title of Count, has only awakened the feelings of jealousy of the rest. Also the character and purposes of that class of Spaniards who, before the insurrection, were content to arrive at a competency, has nota bly changed. Demorilization

IS INCREASING among them. Before the rebellion to reach their aim they were content to undergo a life of self-denial, renouncing all pleasures, and by strict and mean economy, close attention to business from sunrise to midnight, Sundays included, finally acquire a sum to start themselves in business; then by various practices, not the least common of which was to invest their hard carnings in slave expeditions, amass the sum which they had fixed as that upon which they would retire from business. The rank and file of the volunteer corps are composed of this class, and now, being drawn occasionally from their customary daily occupations, these become distasteful, and they more and more shirk them. As a proof we have had recently numerous national Spanish provincial fairs in the towns adjoining Havana, which have drawn large numbers of the class referred to to join in their pleasures and excitement. The young emigrant, on his arrival from Spain, goes as naturally to a corner grocery as to a higher class establishment, according to the recommendations of uncles or other relatives who have come out among them. Before the rebellion to reach their have drawn large numbers of the class referred to join in their pleasures and excitement. The young emigrant, on his arrival from Spain, goes as naturally to a corner grocery as to a higher class establishment, according to the recommendations of uncles or other relatives who have come out before him and made their fortunes. Upon an average salary of from \$15 to \$25 per month, according to position, steeping and eating in his store, he passes a life of drudgery and saving, content merely to exist and lay up every dollar until his ends are achieved. Many of the wealthlest men in this island have sprung from this beginning. But now all this has changed greatly; the excitement and pleasure of being enrolled in a military organization and the duties arising therefrom deter them from strict attention to their occupations, and gradually induce a state of laxity and demoralization. The former goal of their ambition of amassing, by strict economy and privations, a sufficient capital to start in trade is lost sight of, and they acquire habits which, with their small salaries, they can hardly maintain. As these men are called the pillars that sustain national integrity in this island, and call themselves the firmest supporters of order and public tranquillity, it is easy to foresee how the subverting of their habits and customs will eventually affect the political situation of this island. The Circulo Hispaño Ultramarino, lately established at Madrid and sustained by Spaniards resident in Cuba, exercises great influence in furthering the views of certain men here. As the leader or director of the Circulo appears the Marquis of Marzanedo, at one time a hatter in Havana, but now AMILLONNAIRE IN MADRID, thanks to the safe landing of African expeditions on this island—commerce in "sacks of live coal," as old slave dealers term it. The Circulo purposes to use its money and influence with the home government to have Cuba governed by its ancient laws and selas of the objection there is to his remaining if he should fall to paci

ble, the many difficulties of men and circumstances he will have to contend with auguring no easy task. As to

THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE INSURRECTION. It is, indeed, difficult to define it. As usual, all sorts of stories are affoat. Those who sympathize with the patriots continue to assert that the insurgents are active, but nothing of any reliability is heard, nor have the Spanish journals of late published the usual reports of engagements, disproportionate losses inflicted on the enemy, &c. Apparently there exists a tacit understanding—likely enough emanating from superior orders—to publish as little as possible concerning the skirmishes and engagements. Valmasseda arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Manzanillo last Thursday, and organized sixteen columns of 200 men each to scour the district in persecution of the insurgents. The following is the only item of interest recently published, which, if true, deprives the insurgent cause of some of its ablest and most prominent men:—

The Commanding General of the Central Department telegraphs, in addition to, the published accounts of an engagement by the San Quintin battailion on the 8th of March with the bands of Eduardo and Ignacio Agramonte, that it is positively known that among the seven whites killed by the troops were the Chief, Eduardo Agramonte; his Second Major, Aureliano Sanchez; his Secretary, Miranda, and Calixto Perdomo, Aid Ignacio Agramonte.

EDUARDO AGRAMONTE

was one of the most prominent and talented men of the insurrection. Born at Puerto Principe on the 2d of October, 1841, at the age of ten he removed with his parents to Barcelona, where he received his education, studied medicine and graduated with high honors at the age of twenty-one. He afterwards practised in the hospitals of Paris. In 1864 he returned to this isiand and practised his profession for a short time at Clenhuegos, but in 1895 returned to this isiand and practised his profession for a short time at Clenhuegos, but in 1895 returned to the daughter of Don José Ramon Simoni. He was a

Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he soon resigned his portfolio to engage himself mere actively in the field fighting against the Spaniards, and at the same time make his surgical skill available for his wounded comrades in arms. He was of a very generous disposition, highly intellectual and a strong enthmisms of republican ideas and institutions. An only remaining brother, well known in musical circles, and two sisters reside in New York. His wife and child are at present under the care of her father in Mexico. Another younger brother was killed in 1869 at the engagement of Sabans Nueva, where the insurgents captured a complete Spanish agarrison. The loss of this patriot will be deeply felt. However, strong doubts are entertained as to the truthfulness of the Spanish report of his death.

The accounts published in the American newspapers of the change of Spanish Ministers at Washington and the reports of the case of the unfortunate Dr. Howard, or Houard, have naturally attracted the comments of the Spanish journals here. The Diario publishes an editorial mentioning the two incidents, as it calls them. The first THE CONEC OF MINISTER ROBERTS, in which President Grant's reply is qualified as more polite to the Minister personally than the nation he represented. The other is the glaring contradiction in the two notes of Secretary Fish on the Howard case—that of the oth of March to the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, and the 12th, to Vice President Colax. In the former he assumes, says the Diario, Dr. Honard to be an American citizen, and demands of the Spanish government what it cannot, will not concede; but in the latter he even furnishes the evidence by which Dr. Houard is proved to have lost all claim to be considered as an American, and consequently, says the Diario, was legally tried and condemned. The Diario asserts that the government spanish government what it cannot, will not concede; but in the latter he even furnishes the evidence by which Dr. Houard is proved to have lost all claim to be co

eral total of 140 vessels, with 557 guns and 25,650 men.

OFERA.

With the performance to-morrow evening of the "Prophete" the opera company will have finished its senson, which commenced on the 30th of November with "Rigoletto," and having given within that period eighty-eight representations at the Tacon Theatre. During that period several new artists were introduced, Tamberlick, Sparapani and Mari, Madame Natalie Testa and Mile. Daiti and Madame Reboux being those who have most won the sympathies of the public. The "Prophete" has been the most successful opera of the season. It was produced with the accuracy of detail and attention to seenle effect required by its grandiose character and seldom witnessed in Havana. No expense was spared, nor have the artists been behindhand in seconding its success, to which Madame Testa has principally contributed in the rôle of Fides. Her rendition of this trying character, both in a dramatic and lyric sense, has left nothing to desire, and would alone have secured the success of the season. The celebrated coronation scens in the fourth act, with its gorgeous pageant, coronation march, &c., has been far the best secule representation Havana has witnessed, and the superb acting of Madame Testa and Tamberlick in it created a furore. Tamberlick has secured the Tacon Theatre for the next season; on Monday he leaves for Spain.

MOYEMENTS OF AMERICAN WAR SHIPS.

The flagship Worcester salled for Key West on Thursday last. The Woming, which arrived last week, is expected to convey or tow the monitor Terror to Key West next Thursday. The Canandaigua, at present in Key West, will replace these vessels, but till then there will be no American vessel of war in port. The health among the officers and crews is very good.

dramatic and lyric sense, has left nothing to desire, and would alone have secured the success of the scason. The celebrated coronation scene in the scason. The celebrated coronation scene in the scanon. The celebrated and the superbacting of Madame Testa and Tamberilek in it created a forrow. Tamberilek has secured the Tacon Theatries for the coverage of the scanon of the scanon

sided over by Mr. Ottendorfer, held a meeting of delegates at 545 Third avenue, last evening, to complete the organization, Dr. Nette occupying the chair. A permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose at a previous meeting. The organization is composed of three delegates from each ward organization, from which all professional politicians are to be excluded. The principal object of the organization is to oppose a representation in the Council of Political Reform by the Beethoven Hall German Central Reform Organization during the coming campaign.

### MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston Advertiser (administration) says Massachusetts was scoured from Berkshire to Cape Cod for evidences of republican disorganization—resulting in the late "Bird call" for the gathering of the liberals at Cincinnati. It is the old anti-slavery faction redivivus.

The Norfolk Journal (democratic) "earnestly and heartily hopes that the Cincinnati platform and nomination will be acceptable to all the opponents of radicalism, in all sections and in every State of the Union.

Ex-Governor Oglesby is ogling for the republican nomination for Governor of Illinois, vice Palmer, re

Grant should be re-elected on the principle that "history repeats liself." Professor Woolsey does not go to the Cincinnati

Convention. As a republican he don't want to have the "wool pulled over his eyes" in that way. An Illinois paper thinks Governor Palmer is only "playing possum" in declining to be a candidate for renomination by the republicans. He has tried

that little game before, and succeeded. But it will hardly work a second time.

A Cincinnati paper says General J. C. Fremont will in a few days publicly declare his sympathy

with the liberal republican movement.

The Philadelphia Press quast administration) does not believe that ex-Governor Curtin will allow his name to be used for any position by the mana-gers of the Cincinnati Convention. The wish is,

perhaps, father to the thought.

The Providence Journal (administration) does not believe that while Mr. Sumner holds towards General Grant an attitude which it deeply regrets the will give the weight of his name to an organiza tion that can succeed only by the aid and under the direction of the enemies of his life-long principles, and who will not give their aid to any organization which they cannot control."

## FATHER GAVAZZI.

The Great Italian Reformer on Religious and Political Affairs in Italy.

The Founding of an Evangelical Church in Rome the Secret of His Mission—His Efforts for Italian Unity-His Opinion of New York City After Twenty Years' Absence.

Father Gavazzi, as aiready announced in the Herald, is at the New York Hetel. He is entered on the books as "Alessandro Gavazzi, Roma." He arrived on Wednesday, and spent most of yesterday and the day before in conference with religious committees in the Bible House and in viewing the wonders of what he calls the "new city" up town. Late in the afternoon he returned to the hotel, where a number of distinguished visitors had left their cards for him during the day. A Herald reporter met him in the office, and was cor-dially granted the privilege of submitting him to that new American torture, the "interview." Father Gavazzi is about sixty years old, nearly six feet high, and is proportionately portly. His face is a fine one, the features large, eyes, nose, mouth and forchead all denoting strength and clearness of thought. His hair is iron gray, worn somewhat long and combed straight back from the forehead. His eyes are overshadowed by thick, shaggy eye brows, and he wears thin patches of iron gray whiskers high up on each cheek. Altogether his face is very like that of Charles Sumner. He is affable and cordial in his manner, and speaks choice English, though sometimes with a very bewildering accent. His manner is hearty and enthusiastic, and he is greatly given to vehement gesticulation. He escorted the reporter to his room, and at once went into the business, with thorough zest, of being interviewed.

"What is the object of your present mission Father ?"

"We are a deputation," said he-"Dr. Thompson and I-from the Free Christian Church of Italy to make its objects and prospects known to our friends in America, and also to ask for assistance. I hope to carry home from America the beginning of an Evangelical College, which shall diffuse throughout all United Italy the true dectrine of free Christ

"Who is Dr. Thompson ?"

"He is an American, who came to Rome some two years ago merely on a visit. I interested him in the Evangelical movement, and he entered heartly into it. He has accompanied me here to pilot me through, and he will return to Rome with me."

"What is the general doctrine of your Church " "We call it the Free Christian Church of United Italy. It is open to all classes of Protestants, Some Eaptists have churches there, though not many. The Presbyterians have some, and the Meth odists have most. They are most zealous in the work of Evangelization. But we unite them all under the one head of Free Christian Church. Our creed is very simple. It is only to love your fellow man, follow the golden rule and pay no obedience to the Vatican. We have thirty-five churches, and the governing power is vested in a committee of seven, sitting at Florence."

"You are, then, thoroughly at enmity with the

"Oh, yes! We were once friends; but there is now too wide a difference of opinion between us

"How does your theory of belief compare with that, say, of Père Hyacinthe?"

"In the one particular, that while he and Dol-

"Yes, twenty years ago, in 1602 Tremented your General Pierce was then elected President."

"You have probably found some changes in the city since then?"

Father Gavazzi hereupon became enthusiastic. "Oh, most wonderful!" he exclaimed. "When I was here then there were only a few houses here and there above Union square—do you call it? Yes, above Union square—do you call it? Yes, above Union square—do you call it? Yes, above Union square—I rode up to Central Park to-day and I waiked down, for I said I cannot see this great city in a what-would-you-call-t-stage-coach. I walked down your Fifth avenue and I remembered some talk when I was here before of making your Fifth avenue a fine thoroughfare. Ha, what is it now? I rode up through a tunnel on Fourth avenue, yes. When I was here before there was some talk of making a tunnel there and some laborers were put to work then. I remember picking away at it. I have seen a new city and the grand buildings; your great depot, your Christian Association building, your Artists' palace, with the Mosaic front—what do you call it? ah—the Academy of Design. It looks like the Ducal Palace in Verona. I say there are in this new city more fine buildings than in Rome, Florence, Venice—all the cities of Italy put together. It is wonderful, sir."

When the reporter, thanking him for his courtesy, arose to go, the Father saw him to the door and into the elevator which was near at hand.

"I always like to conclude a lecture or a sermon with one grand conception," said he, with a pleasant smile, "and I conclude now with this—that in great, free America here everything is great and grand for the beginning of our Evangelical College."

With that he planted his hands upon his hips, beamed luxuriantly and the descending elevator

Grand for the beginning of the College."

With that he planted his hands upon his hips, beamed luxuriantly and the descending elevator shut him out of view.

A public reception will be given to him and his associate, Dr. Thompson, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building, to-night, at eight o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished advocates of Protestantism in Italy and America. The Rev. Drs. Colton Smith, Sabine, Ormiston and a large number of distinguished clergymen will be present and deliver addresses.

#### FRANZ ABT.

Preparations for His Reception. The delegates of the New York Saengerbund so cleties, Mr. William Keyl presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, to complete the arrangements for the reception of Franz Abt, the German composer, whose arrival in this city by steamer from Germany is expected within a fortnight. The reception will consist of a serenade and torchlight procession. Reception festivities in honor of the distinguished visitor are also in preparation by the Arion and Liederkranz so-cieties and by several other Gorman organiza-tions.